CERTS Microgrid

Microgrid Workshop

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University of Wisconsin

Northern Power Systems

Tecogen

Youtility Inc

American Electric Power





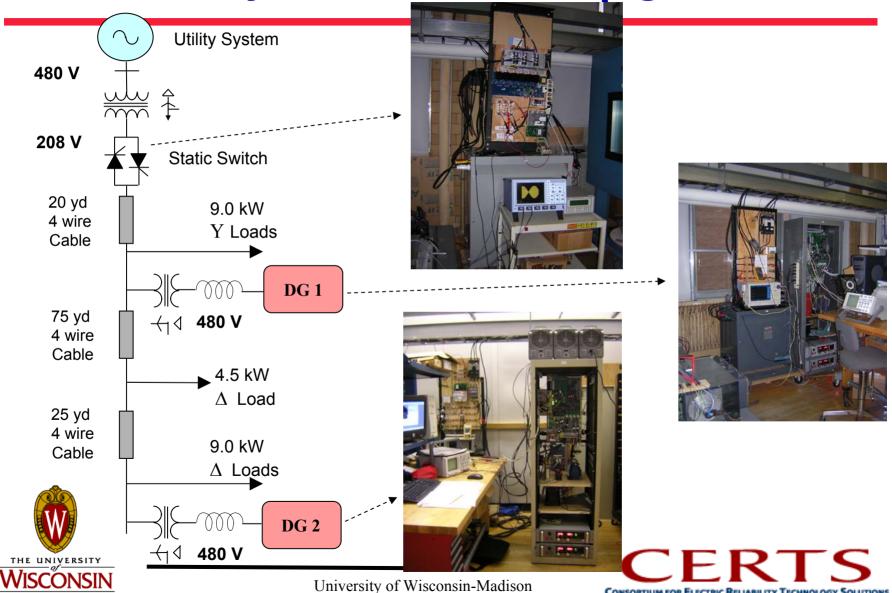
Generic Microgrid:

- Clusters sources with loads
- Single controllable unit to utility
- Smoothly move between parallel and islanded modes





University-of-Wisconsin's µgrid



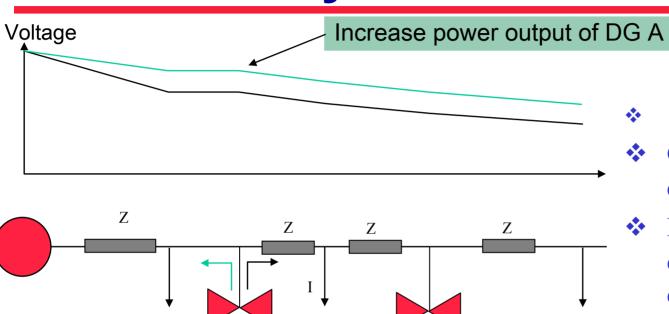
Major Microgrid Issues

- Stability (interactions between grid and other microsources)
- Power balance when islanding (load sensors & fast re-dispatch of microsource)
- Custom site engineering





Stability: Fixed Power Factor



DG A

- Change in power output changes ΔV
- * Resulting in change in μsource current
- **Can result in change in ΔV**
- Oscillation in P and V

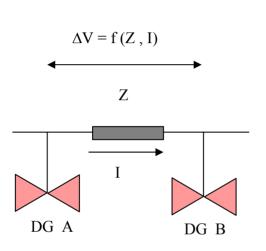


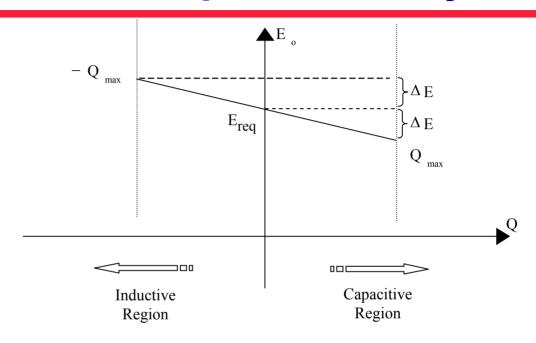
Need to control voltage at each inverter

DG B



CERT's Q versus E Droop for stability





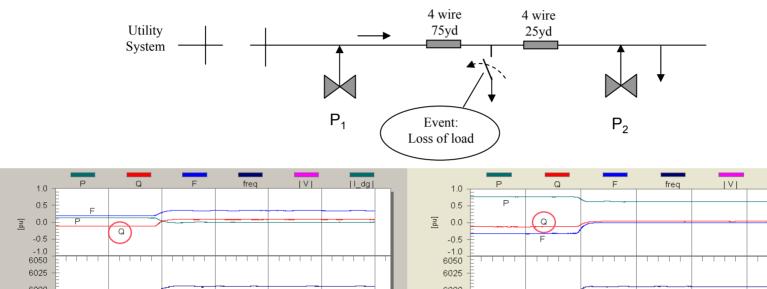
$$E_{o} = E_{req} - m_{Q}Q$$

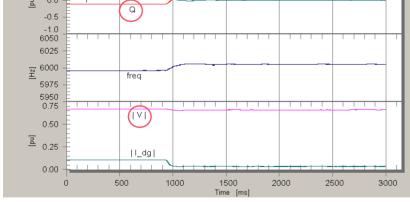
$$m_{Q} = \frac{\Delta E}{Q_{max}}$$

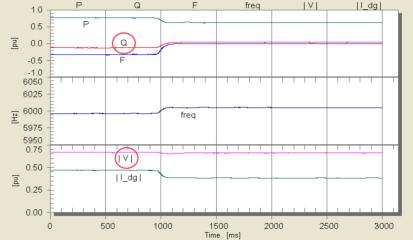
► Voltage difference between sources is function of impedance and current between them.



UW's µgrid traces: Voltage Regulation









Unit P₁

Unit P₂



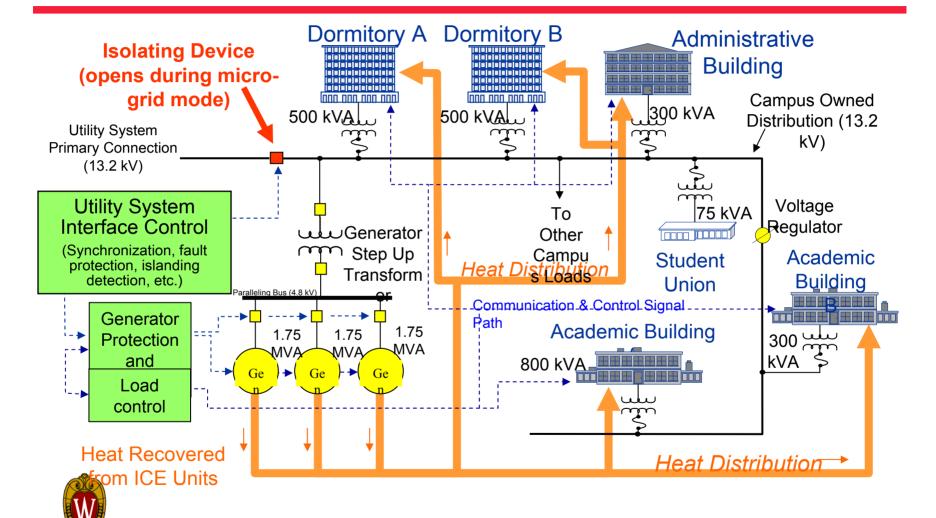
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Power balance Problem: Fast control



EPRI: Campus Microgrid System: CEC Workshop

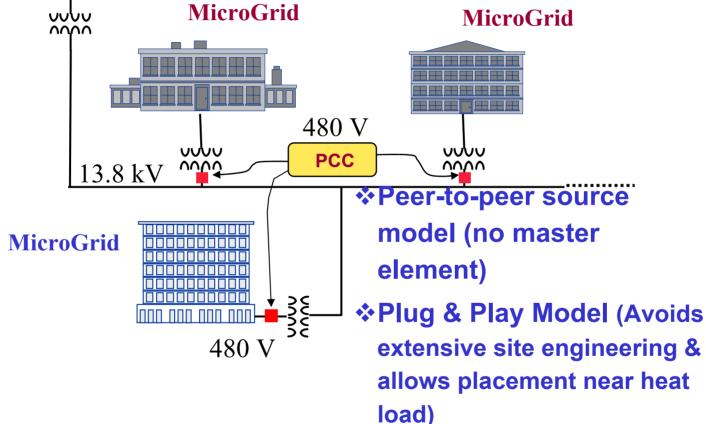
THE UNIVERSITY

MADISON



CERTS MicroGrid

120 kV

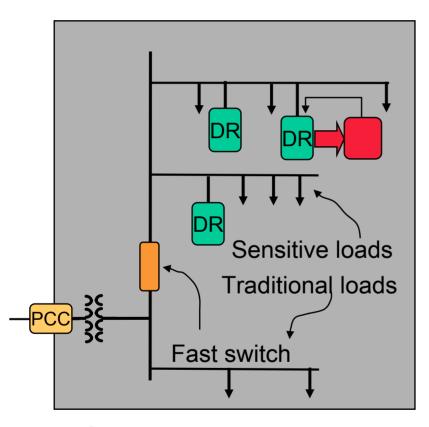




❖Power balancing using

local information RTS

CERTS Microgrid Configuration

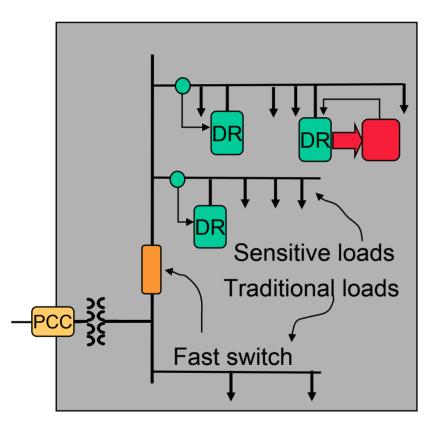


- Separate load types (sensitive)
- Fast islanding switch
- Single PCC (1547 LAPS)
- No load control required





Operational Concept

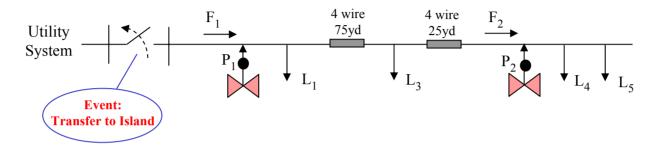


- Intentional islanding
- No communications for load balancing
- Load balancing uses local information at each unit
- Automatic re-synchronizing of the fast switch





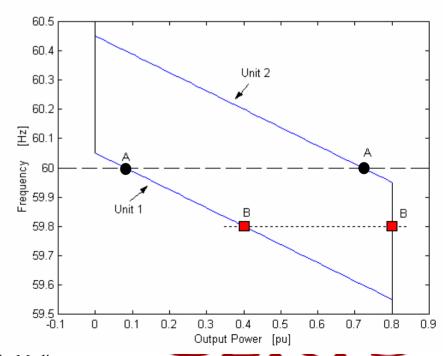
Load balancing: P versus Frequency Droop



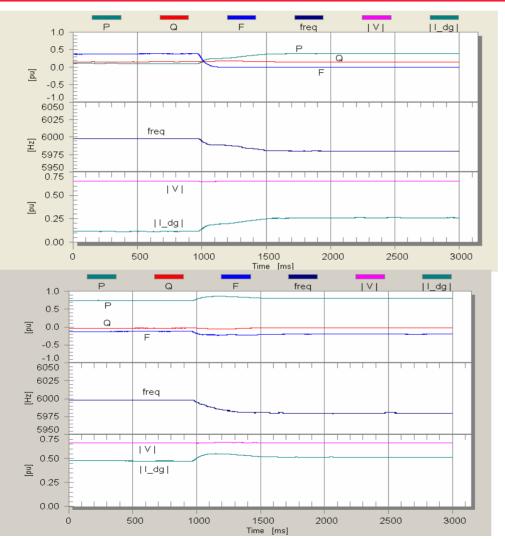
Event shows Unit 2 reaching maximum output power after islanding.

Control of P₁ and P₂

	● A – Grid	■ – Island
P ₁ [pu]	0.08 = 10%	0.4 = 50%
P ₂ [pu]	0.72 = 90%	0.8 = 100%
Frequency [Hz]	60.00	59.8
Load Level [pu]	1.2 = 150%	1.2 = 150%
Grid Flow [pu]	0.4 = 50%	0.0



Wisconsin's µgrid traces: Islanding



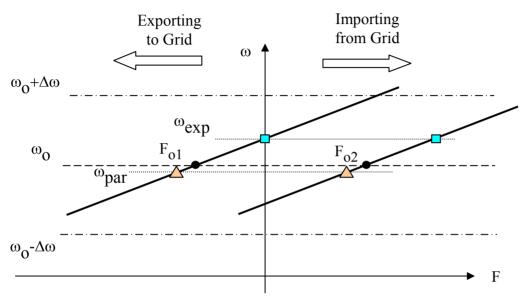
Unit 1

Unit 2



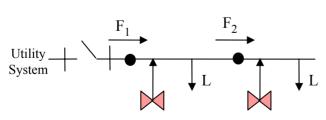


Zone Control: Load Tracking



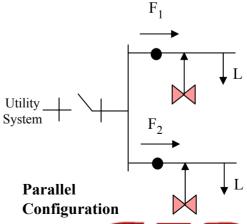
$$m_F = \frac{\Delta \omega}{P_{\text{max}}}$$

$$\omega_i = \omega_o - m_F (F_{o,i} - F_i)$$



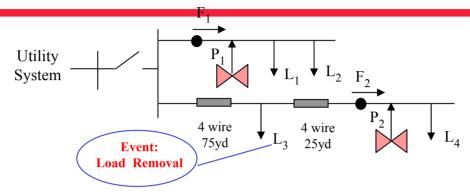


Series Configuration





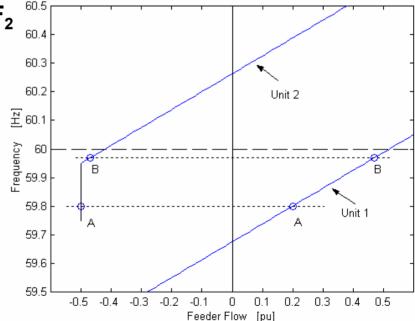
Zone Power Control: Parallel Case: $F_1 = -F_2$

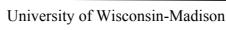


Event shows Unit 2 backing off from maximum output power after a load is removed.

Parallel Configuration, Control of F₁ and F₂

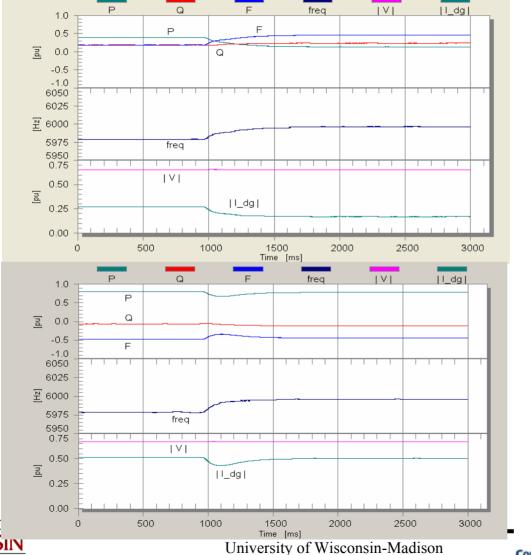
	$A-L_3$ on	$B-L_3$ off
P ₁ [pu]	0.4 = 50%	0.13 = 16%
P ₂ [pu]	0.8 = 100%	0.77 = 96%
Frequency [Hz]	59.80	59.968
Load Level [pu]	1.2 = 150%	0.9 = 112%
Grid Flow [pu]	0.0	0.0







U of W's μ grid traces: Parallel Case: $F_1 = -F_2$

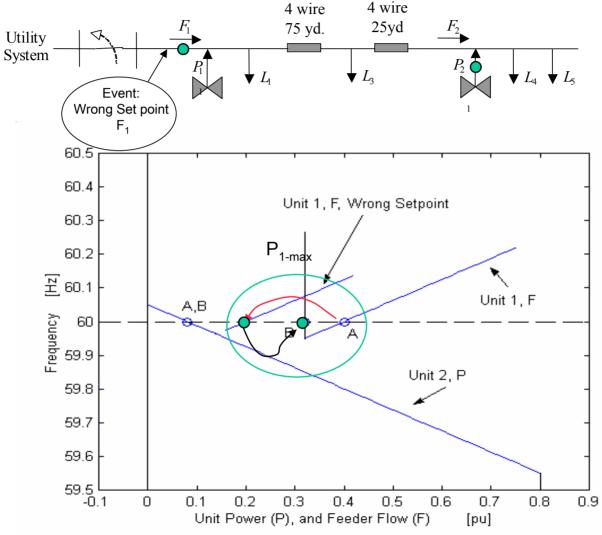


Unit 1

Unit 2

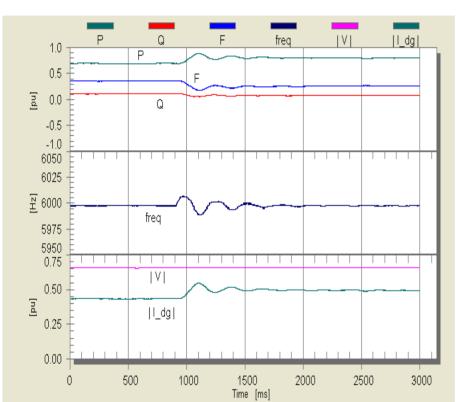


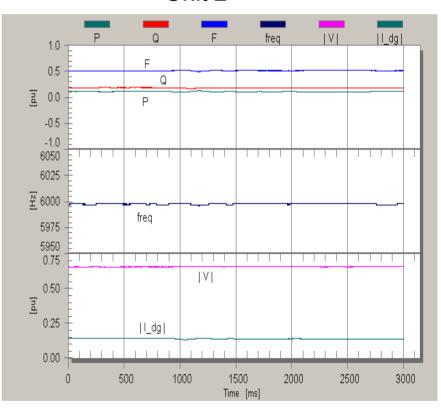
Import From Grid, Setpoints are 90% and 10% of Unit Rating; Choosing a Wrong Setpoint



Dynamics of Units; Wrong Setpoint

Unit 1 Unit 2







Summary of micro-source controls

Existing DG controls; P at unity pf or constant Q

- High penetration levels create interaction problems
- Can not smoothly move between grid connected and island operation

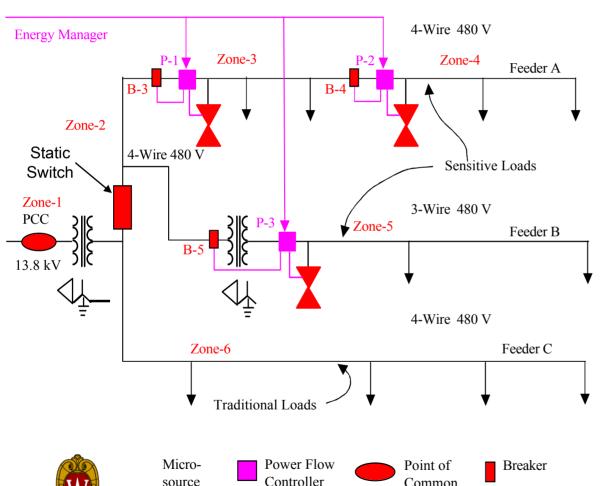
CERTS controls

- Voltage control with droop
- Power versus frequency droop
- Automatic re-synchronizing to utility grid





Microgrid Test Bed Layout



Grid connected

- Load changes
- Control of load flow
- Voltage control
- Protection
- P/V dispatch

Isolated operation

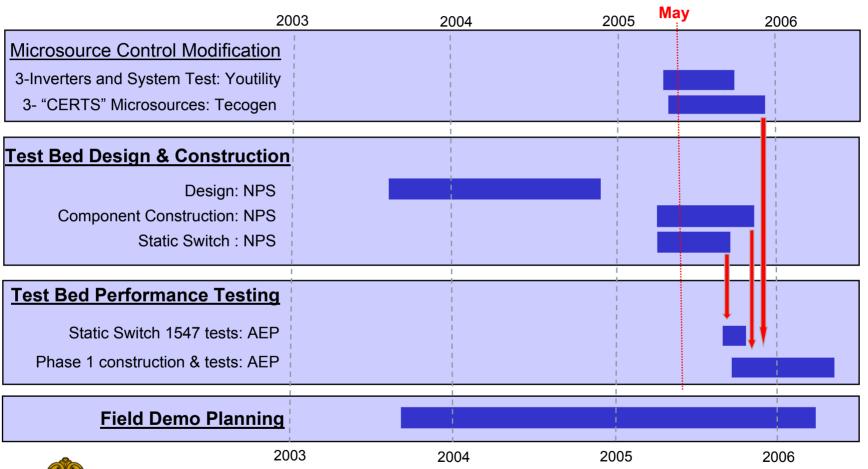
- Separation
- Load pick-up
- Voltage and Q control
- Protection
- Automatic re-syn.







Microgrid Test Bed Timeline





Key Tests

Load Flow control

Unit Power, Zone flow & Mixed

Grid-to-Island-to-Grid

Power vs. freq power balance Re-closing of the Static Switch using local information

Protection including Static Switch

Internal, grid side & IEEE 1547events



